

# SSS MARK

ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAIN.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type. Wm. S. Loomis, Shawmut, La.

**CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.**

I HAD SCROFULA IN 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S.S.S. I have not had any symptoms since. C.W. Wilcox, Spartanburg, S.C.

**HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.**

Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. (6031)

**AMERICAN ALTERNATIVE.** FOR TUMORS. This is a medicine that cures all kinds of tumors, whether they are on the face, neck, or elsewhere. It is a sure cure, and it is a medicine that is sold in every drug store. A. B. C. Co., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN TONIC.** For Lung Troubles. For Lung Troubles, this is a medicine that is sold in every drug store. A. B. C. Co., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN EXPECTORANT.** FOR BRONCHITIS. This is a medicine that is sold in every drug store. A. B. C. Co., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.**

TRADE MARK. The Great Trade Mark. English Remedy. An infallible cure for Scrofula, Weakness, Rheumatism, and all other diseases that follow as a consequence of Scrofula. Universal Laxative in the back, dimness of vision, protrusion of the eyes, and many other diseases that lead to injury or consumption and a premonitory sign of death.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper, the only genuine.

Sold in Roanoke, Va., by Radwell, Christian & Barbee. Jan 14 1891

**"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. DIMINISHES PAIN. LESSENS DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER. BRADFIELD'S REGULATORY AND PURGATIVE.

Jan 14 1891

**INTERNATIONAL TYPEWRITER.**

A strictly first-class machine. Fully warranted. Made from very best material, by skilled workmen, and with the best tools that have ever been devised for the purpose. Warranted to do all that can be reasonably expected of the very best typewriter extant. Capable of writing 150 words per minute—or more—according to the ability of the operator.

**Price \$100.00.**

If there is no agent in your town address the manufacturers.

**THE PARISH MFG. CO.,**

Agents wanted. Parish, N. Y. no 9th

**DISPEPSIA.**

RIGA, Mkn. Gents. I now write to let you know that I have been using your Burdock Blood Bitters, and also to tell you what they have done for me. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years. I commenced the use of your Burdock Blood Bitters and they have brought me out all right. The use of three bottles conferred the great benefit for which I feel profoundly grateful. I will never be without it. Wm. H. Delker, and 4 d 17

**Denver State Lottery.**

Denver, Colo.

Sixty more prizes than any other Company.

Capital Prize, - - \$7,500

Tickets 50 Cents Each.

\$20,870 PAID EACH MONTH.

Bank of Commerce pays all prizes. Address.

**B. F. RHODUS,**

DENVER, COLORADO.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS WORTHY OF NOTE IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Directions for the Shoeing of Farm Horses and Mules—When and How Calf's Feet Should Be Treated—Advantages of the Flat Shoe Without Calks.**

The conditions on the farm are so different from what they are in the cities that the subject of the shoeing of the feet of farm horses demands a place and study of itself. Although it is a fact that the character of the work on the farm, the soft ground on which the horses have to tread, and the freedom from accidents ought to give farm horses almost an immunity from lameness, yet it is true that a considerable percentage of them are either lame or suffer from more or less deformity of the feet or limbs. Much of this may be unavoidable, but there is a wide margin which is due to improper treatment or neglect of the feet. Professor R. R. Dinwiddie gives the following hints and directions on the subject which we reprint for the benefit of our readers from the Rural New Yorker.



FIG. 1—CONCAVE SIDE OF HORSE SHOE.

Cuts until they are put to work require no shoes, but their feet must be occasionally attended to. It sometimes happens that when pastured on soft ground the wear of the ground surface of the hoof is disproportional to the growth, and this occurs chiefly at the heels, where the natural slope of the wall is more nearly perpendicular, and a tendency to contraction is thereby induced. If neglected this is likely to lead to permanent contraction or deformity of the hoof. The remedy consists in removing the excess of growth at the heels with a knife and restoring the hoof to its proper proportions.

The opposite condition does not often occur in unshod calks, the growth at the toe by its direction in reference to the ground tending rather to spread outward and lead to vertical cracks or fissures. To prevent the extension of these to the soft tissues above it is necessary to trim off the superabundance occasionally either with the knife or chisel. These abnormal conditions are most common in the fore feet. When the colts are put to work on the farm it is customary to leave the feet unshod for some time, and unless the ground is hard and stony this practice has advantages. After a little experience in work the fore feet should be shod, while the hind feet in ordinary soil may be left bare during the summer. I have never seen any evil results from this except when the colts were used on gravelled roads. In this case shoeing all around is imperative.

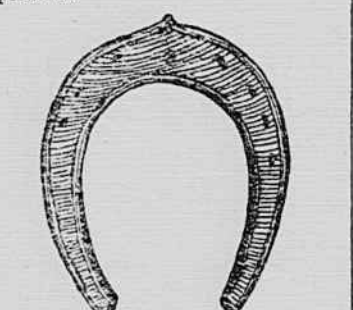


FIG. 2—FLAT SIDE OF HORSE SHOE.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing in favor of the flat shoe without calks on hard or too, concave on the ground surface and flat on the surface which contracts the sole, as shown at Figs. 1 and 2. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the use of this kind of shoe in city work there is no room for doubt as to its advantages when worn by the farm horse. If much work on sand roads is to be performed shoes should also be put on the hind feet. Here there is less objection to the use of shoes with moderate calks, although little can be said in their favor. The shoes should be readjusted and the feet brought to their proper proportions at least once in every five or six weeks. The feet should be regularly cleaned out with the hook as a part of the horse's daily grooming.

**Cream from Many Pans.**

Always handle the butter with wooden hands; by their own hands come no nearer the butter than the handles of your pails.

Make your butter attractive when you send it to market. Spend a dollar for parchment paper. Yes, a dollar for these cards, for you will get it back again if you sell in open market on account of the clean and attractive appearance it gives the butter; and if you have private customers you will certainly get it back, says National Stockman.

California Fruit Grower suggests, if you use ice in your creamery and not running water, and have trouble on account of the water becoming foul, try to find a handful of salt in the water.

Professor E. F. Ladd said, at the last meeting of the New York State Dairy-men's association, that taking the results of the dairy conference of last year, he finds that in some cases less than three pounds of milk were required to produce a pound of butter; at other conferences as high as thirty-two or thirty-three pounds were required.

H. P. Hopkins, of New York, avers that every time he churns unripe cream he loses. He says: "When cream is a trifle acid it is sufficiently ripened. I prefer a concussion churn to the friction churn. White specks in butter come from coagulation of the milk, which settles to the bottom of the cans. They should be washed out properly."

**Artificial Manures.**

The following deductions are drawn by The Mark Lane Express after exhaustive experiments with artificial manures:

Phosphate alone, for any crop, is inadequate, and farmers should abandon the use of superphosphate by itself. Nitrogen alone is unreliable for any crop. Phosphates and nitrogen together (with potash sometimes added) are more beneficial to grain crops than most people imagine. For root crops, fertilizers containing phosphates, nitrogen and potash give far the best results. For grass, manures containing phosphates and nitrogen (sometimes with potash) are the best kinds. Out and pot to crops can be enormously increased by the use of the proper fertilizers.

The uses of electricity extend. An electric battery is one of the new things under the sun. The iron is hollow, and the wire passes into the center and is so arranged that when the electricity is turned on the flat face of the iron is kept at an even degree of heat—just sufficient to do good work.

## A LAND LEVELING FLOAT.

Popular Gardening Tells of Its Value and How to Make It.

The simple home made contrivance shown in the annexed cut has been found of valuable assistance in evening up the surface of the soil preparatory to sowing down lawns. Its value is also decidedly apparent in smoothing down the slight inequalities to be found in every piece of plowed land.



LAND LEVELING FLOAT AT WORK.

It consists of two 2x4 inch hemlock scantlings 8 feet long, set the broadest way up and down, about three and a half feet apart, with four boards a foot wide nailed from one to the other, as shown in the figure. Drawn by a team of horses and weighted somewhat this float has a wonderful effect in evening up the surface by passing over the plow. To level inequalities in plowed land the driver steps on the float when a hump is reached. In this case the scantling takes off and draws along a lot of soil, and by passing to a depression near by, by stepping off the soil is released. Of course if there are larger lumps or depressions the shovel scraper is the tool first required.

**Points in Corn Culture.**

Experiments made at the Ohio Agricultural station during past seasons throw considerable light upon, if they do not entirely settle, some points in the cultivation of corn about which farmers are not entirely agreed either in theory or practice. As cultivated at the station the following appears to have been pretty well established. As a class the large yellow dent varieties were the most productive. Large white dents take second place. In the flint varieties the large white flints take the lead, followed by mixed flints, and these by yellow flints. Taken as a whole or as individual varieties the flint comes out not profitable class for Ohio lands unless it should be in some of the northern sections.

In seven years' experiments in deep shallow planting the average results show an advantage in favor of planting one inch rather than two inches deep. The greatest amount of marketable corn was produced where the stalks averaged twelve inches apart; the variations in yield were slight, whether planted one grain every twelve inches, two every twenty-four, three every thirty-six, or four every forty-eight inches. Three years' trial has not indicated any marked differences in the reproductive qualities of corn from the butts, middles or tips of the ears. Whenever any variation existed it was in favor of middles and tips and against the butts. The average results of two years' experiments favored deep cultivation rather than shallow, and indicated that corn should be cultivated more frequently in a dry season than in a wet or ordinary one.

**The Correct Bee Space.**

"There is undoubtedly a certain space which the bees are best inclined to fill with wax or propolis. What, according to your own experience, is the exact measurement of the correct bee space?" The foregoing query was recently asked and answered in The American Bee Journal.

Mrs. L. Harrison replied: Three-eighths of an inch; possibly a shade scant.

A. J. Cook answered: Scarce 3/8 of an inch; about 5/16 of an inch.

G. M. Doolittle said: Five-sixteenths of an inch.

James Heddon replied: The same that Father Langstroth gave us over thirty years ago—scant 3/8 of an inch, or more exact, 5/16 of an inch above the frame; 3/8 of an inch will do very well at the ends of the frames, and 1/2 inch all right at the bottom, below the frames.

J. E. Pond said: It is impossible to fix frames in practice, so that they will snap exactly throughout the whole hive. I use the ten frame Langstroth hive, 14 inches wide, spacing the frames so that a 3/8 inch dummy will fit closely in one side of the hive. I use the dummy for convenience in working, and consider the spacing as above stated to be as nearly right as possible to get it.

The editor concluded with the statement that the exact measurement of the space required for bees for easy passage, with comb which is not more than 3/8 inch in size.

**His Big Gravestone Stalled 25 Horses.**

Three years ago Henry Eberle, of Frankford, died, and the will which he left behind him created considerable stir at the time. It provided that the entire estate of some \$10,000 should be expended in placing over his grave and that of his wife already dead a stone which should be four feet thick, covering the entire surface of his burial lot in Cedar Hill cemetery. Deceased had no children, and his will cut off all relatives and left no legacies whatever.

The strange direction was much talked of at the time of his death, but was gradually lost sight of by the public until on Friday it was revived by the arrival at Bridesburg station of a granite stone which was wider than the car on which it was transported. This stone is said to be the largest ever used in this city for any purpose. It is 17 feet long by 11 feet wide, 2 1/4 feet thick and weighs thirty tons.

It was quarried and dressed in Vermont, and brought to Philadelphia on a vessel from which it was taken by a special car and locomotive to Bridesburg station. On the top of this stone, in order to comply with the directions in the will, another stone of equal thickness, but three inches less in width, will be placed, the whole mass aggregating nearly sixty tons.

The other stone is now being prepared at the quarries. The contract for the two stones placed in position is \$10,000.

The work of transplanting this huge block of granite by land carriage from Bridesburg station to Cedar Hill cemetery, one mile distant, was begun yesterday. A four wheeled truck, weighing many tons, known as a "catamaran," drawn by twenty-five horses, was used. Everything went well until the Bristol turnpike was reached and the steep rocky hill was to be climbed. The twenty-five horses gave up exhausted. Tackle was rigged to the wagon and steered around the trees, and in this way at last the top of the hill was reached—Philadelphia Record.

**Hose Mender.**

An acceptable accompaniment to the garden hose, which is apt to break or leak at some inopportune times, is a simple hose mender, which consists of a metal tube to put inside the hose, bands to bind the hose to the menders and pliers with which to fasten the bands. New York Times.

## AN OLD MAID.

Remember when that narrow face of hers Endowed cheeks and eyes so bright they beamed to burn;

An' her smiles was sweet an' easy 'stidder stern. That was when my bones was something limberer An' they are of late—'twas when I called on her Kind old steady—what you might call regular.

Always meant some time to bid her name the day; 'Tis somehow, though, I don't just know— To keep puttin' off—I'm givin' to delay.

Now the years crop off an' the wrinkles they creep in; Love's a mighty 'lly critter—slink an' sin For to slide out at a kiplode snail an' thin!

Sometimes I give the whole thing up, an' think says I— Ben's I've lived alone till forty, reckon my Life sin holds on alone till time to die.

But today some women gassin' in the shade Of the porch two yander spoke of Nance— Said they reckoned she was born for an old maid!

Well, first all my blood went 'bills' at her name! All that old love, hot with pity as a flame, Rared up till I went an' told her how it came.

That I hadn't had no sooner. An' somehow When I saw her just 'n', blushed like a rose— Why I told her for me only to lose.

—Eva Wilcox McGlasson in Buffalo Express.

**Unhealthy Occupations.**

The ancient man or woman who pounded wheat between two stones knew nothing of the trouble that was in store for the miller of today. Man's breathing apparatus was made to utilize pure air, charged with a minimum of dust. When a man lives in an atmosphere in which flour dust floats about in large quantities there is bound to be some part of his organization get out of order. While workers in such works are liable to have their teeth softened, and they wear away in a year or two if not protected, artisans in mills where metallic dust is in the air are very apt to engender diseases that will be chronic, if not speedily fatal.

The miller is generally an unhealthy individual, unless he be of the old time sort, who used to ride about the country during three parts of his working hours and spend only a little time within reach of the dust from his mill stones. It is not to be supposed that man will ever be able to get along without the miller. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that something more will be done in the near future to protect his lungs while at his work than has been accomplished hitherto.—Hall's Journal of Health.

**The Book Agent's New Way.**

Book agents follow the motto, "When everything else fails try curiosity," and it usually wins. An old farmer south of this city, who has thrown book agents over the fence, allowed his curiosity to lead him down to the gate to see a bicycle go by. Just as the young gentleman came up to the gate something went wrong with the wheel and he stopped to fix it. The old farmer kindly offered his aid, and the wily agent slipped a book into the victim's hand to hold until the wheel was fixed. The conversation turned from the bicycle to the book, and the former was repaired about the time the old farmer was ready to subscribe for two of the latter. When the name was well inscribed and the bicyclist out of hearing the old farmer scratched his head in a rather dazed way and said: "I'll be dinged if that ain't a book agent!"—Indianapolis News.

**Cameras in New York.**

It is astonishing to consider the number of snap cameras now in use in New York. Turn where you will you are likely to run against a man mooning around with one of these machines. He is relentless and terrible. He will take you so that you will appear in the worst possible light to your friends if only he can get you in a good position to snap his weapon. No cowboy in the wilds of Texas takes greater pleasure in punching an ugly steer than does this gentleman of the gelatine film when suddenly there bursts upon his vision a group of boys playing "craps," toughs discussing politics, Chinamen paddling about, or a pretty girl posed on a curbstone waiting for a horse car.—New York Times.

**Men and Their Feet.**

"Did you know that men take more care of their feet than women do?" said a dealer. The writer said he had not noticed that such was true, and the dealer continued: "You notice the feet of men and women on any stormy or wet day, and I will wager that you find more men than women wear rubbers. Of course one naturally thinks why this is so. I do not believe it is due to the meanness of the gentry sex. Not at all. It is to be credited to their vanity. They will not wear overshoes or tie like simply because they make their feet look large. There are some men about as silly, but many people, you must know, have to decline wearing rubbers because they swell the feet and make them very uncomfortable."—Society and Leather Facts.

**Gen. Sherman's Mule.**

In a conversation with Judge Joseph Cox, who is a very pleasant talker and full of anecdotes and information, he said: "I was talking to Gen. W. T. Sherman, several years ago, about riding horses and mules, and he said: 'Cox, a mule is the animal to ride in the world. I always preferred to ride one during the war. In a picture representing the burning of Atlanta, the artist has me seated on a fiery steed, with fury in his eye, etc., while the horses are burning and the soldiers are tearing up the railroad iron. Well, I was there; but I was not on a prancing horse, but I was straddled on a plain, common, everyday mule.'"

But of course it would ruin a historical picture to put a great general on a mule instead of a fiery charger.—Cincinnati Porcupine.

**Saying His Prayers.**

The "dead light" is the name given to the air port shutters of a ship, which are always up and in well secured at nightfall and whenever bad weather is expected, and to the uninitiated the order to put in the dead lights carries some or less of the disagreeable with it. The story is told of a gentleman coming round Hatteras when it was blowing half a gale of wind with considerable sea, who, upon hearing the order to put in the dead lights, rushed off to his berth in a fever of repentance and began saying his prayers, or at least what he thought were his prayers, with such rapidity and in so loud a voice as to attract his next door neighbor, who, thinking that something must certainly be the matter with his friend, whom he had never before known to go to the length he had then reached, rushed into the other's room to find out what it was all about, and was still more astonished to find out that it was not his prayers but the Greek alphabet he was repeating. Fear and hurry to prepare for the next world had proved too much for a faithful adherence to what was taught him in his Sunday school days, although upon his friend's intrusion he said: "The ship is going down, and I'm praying to be saved."—New York Times.

## A Wealthy New York Janitor.

Members of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and their chief clerks have a neat little luncheon room in the basement of their buildings at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. This firm, together with that of Henry Clows & Co. and the Mercantile National, Continental and Broadway National banks, are supplied with dinners by a venerable colored man, James W. Mars, who has been in the business for twenty years and made a fortune out of it. Mars and his wife and three colored assistants manage to furnish two or three hundred men with lunch and take care of two buildings of which he is janitor, and he is reported to be worth \$250,000.—New York Press.

**A Wonderful Transformation.**

A tadpole, the larva of a frog, has a tail and no legs, gills instead of lungs, a heart precisely like that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable food and spiral intestines for digesting it. With the approach of maturity the hind legs appear, then the front ones, the beak falls off, the tail and gills waste away, the lungs are created, the digestive apparatus is changed to suit the animal diet, the heart becomes septal in type by the addition of another auricle. In fact, skin, muscles, nerves and blood vessels vanish, being absorbed atom by atom, while a new set is being substituted.—St. Louis Republic.

**Limakur, the Barometer Stone.**

A Finland newspaper mentions a curious stone in the northern part of that country, which serves the people instead of a barometer. This stone, which they call "limakur," turns black, or blackish grey, when foul weather is approaching; fine weather has the effect of turning it almost white. The Finns regard the stone with superstitious reverence, but the scientists say that its changes in color are due to salts contained in its composition.

**The Price Is Down.**

A man in Chicago owns the sleigh which Napoleon traveled in when getting out of Russia in 1812, but when he offered it for sale the other day no one wanted to give over \$3 for it. The sleigh has passed, and your great grandmother's best teapot would hardly fetch the price of a bushel of oats.—Chicago Tribune.

**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency and constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Budwell, Christian & Barbee.

**Sally (after the visitor had gone):**

"Mamma, keep them on a little while."

"Keep what on, my dear?"

"Your camera manners."—Life.

**WE CAN AND DO.**

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilis, poisoning, ulcers, eruptions and pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by Budwell, Christian & Barbee.

**A Confusion of Terms.—Mr. Piggy:**

"H'm—lemme see, how did your uncle John happen to lose his sight?"

Mrs. Piggy—"It was from a fall or a cataract. I don't remember which just now."—Terre Haute Express.

**A CHILD KILLED.**

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Syrup. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Budwell, Christian & Barbee.

**A Headache.—"Hay fever,"** said the moderator, at the Indiana convention, "may be likened to a tie vote."

"Heard," cried the audience.

"The eyes and nose both appear to have it."—Brooklyn Life.

**CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.**

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from asthma, consumption, coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all lung troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee, 25c and 50c. Sold by Budwell, Christian & Barbee.

**Clerk—How did that moth mixture**

go that I sold you the other day, sir?

"Customer—Like hot cakes. The moths won't eat anything else."—Brooklyn Life.

**A DUTY TO YOURSELF.**

It is surprising that people will use a common, ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick-headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken, and do not gripe.

**Sunday School Teacher—Now, Johnnie,** tell me what took all the snap out of Samson.

Johnnie—A home made hair out, ma'am.—Youker's Statesman.

**Is Consumption Incurable.**

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "What down with success of lung, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. began talking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, and now on third bottle, am able to exercise the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try sample bottles free at Budwell, Christian & Barbee's drug store. may 25-ff.

**Judge—Have you ever seen the**

post at the bar?

"Witness—Never, Your Honor, but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it.—Binghamton Leader.

**A Safe Investment.**

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, and it is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Budwell, Christian & Barbee's drug store. may 25-ff.

**Something Lacking.—"Well, did you**

get the consulsip?"

"Why, no. The President was very courteous, said he knew my face very well, but somehow he couldn't place me."—New York Sun.

## UNPRECEDENTED

ATTRACTION.

OVER \$1,000,000 DISTRIBUTED.

**LSL**

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature, for educational and charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote, and

**To Continue Until**

**January 1, 1895.**

Its mammoth drawings take place semi-annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.